

NEWS  
IN BRIEF

### Arab foreign ministers gather in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers gathered here Monday night to discuss last week's massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. The session, requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), will open Tuesday before a scheduled Arab League meeting, league officials said. The ministers were expected to agree on a common reaction to the killings, for which all Arab countries hold Israel responsible, but no draft resolution or document had been submitted to the league by Monday, they said. All 22 league members said they would attend the special session except Libya and Egypt. Egypt has been suspended from the Arab League for signing a treaty with Israel. Informed sources said Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal could not take part because PLO leader Yasser Arafat was visiting Saudi Arabia.

# Jordan Times

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### Soviet military team in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet military delegation headed by the first deputy chief of staff of ground forces arrived in Jordan Monday on a visit expected to last several days. During their stay in Jordan, the delegation members will meet several Jordanian officials and visit a number of military training institutes and schools and tourist and historic sites. The delegation was met at Amman Airport by the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning and a number of senior Jordanian officers as well as the Soviet ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

### Israeli cabinet to discuss Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel state radio reported Monday night the cabinet would meet Tuesday to discuss what it said was a United States request to permit a reconstituted multinational force to return to Beirut. At the time of the radio broadcast there had been no hint from Washington of such a request, but resident Reagan was later confirmed it. Israeli Radio said the cabinet was expected to agree to the entry of the force to take over points which Israeli troops were leaving in the Lebanese capital. Israel, under mounting pressure at home and abroad, said Monday it was withdrawing more troops from the city as a fierce controversy raged over who was responsible for the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in camps in west Beirut last week.

### Syria holds U.S. responsible for Beirut massacre

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Aslam Monday held the United States responsible for the "horrible massacre which the Israeli troops committed in Beirut over the weekend." Dr. Kassem made the charge at a cabinet meeting which he briefed ministers on the political and military developments in Lebanon. "Current events have proved that America's policy has been responsible for the horrifying massacre committed by Israel," he said. He added that U.S. policy was responsible for the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, which paved the way for Israeli troops to move into the western sector of the city.

### Athens demonstrators condemn U.S., Israel

THENS (R) — Several thousand demonstrators Monday arched on the Israeli diplomatic presentation here to protest at Friday's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. The march, organised by the Greek General Confederation of Workers, began in a square near the American embassy where participants heard speakers condemning American and Israeli policies in Lebanon and the Middle East.

### Honduras optimistic in hostages crisis

EGUCIGALPA, Honduras (R) — Honduran authorities Monday voiced optimism over the negotiations still going on with leftist guerrillas holding about 80 business leaders and government officials hostage. Col. Armando Calom, army regional intelligence chief, told reporters the talks were going well but could not give any hints on whether the guerrillas' demand for the release of 70 allied political prisoners could be met.

### Lebanese coalition talks bear fruit

ONN (R) — West Germany's conservative opposition and the Free Democrats (FDP) agreed Monday night to elect Christian Democratic (CDU) leader Helmut Kohl chancellor on Oct. 1, CDU spokesman said. The parties also agreed that a centre-right government would call early federal elections next March 6, spokesman Eduard Ackermann said. Earlier story on page 8

## King: Time has come for dialogue on federation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein declared Monday that the time has come for Jordan to begin talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to formulate the basis of the relationship between the Palestinians and Jordanians in a federation.

"Proceeding from our full concern about this link and keeping it under all the circumstances, this formula should be drafted in a manner which could enable us to make it public on the basis of our commitment to the right of free self-determination for the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples," the King said.

King Hussein said the unity which links the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples is the holiest, most successful and soundest model of Arab unity since the Great Arab Revolt.

The King, in a nationally broadcast speech to a special session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) and the Upper House of Parliament and to representatives of Jordanian official and non-official groups: "The Palestinian problem is strictly a Jordanian-Palestinian affair. We will never allow anybody to interfere." He added that the framework for federation would be tested soon in a referendum.

King Hussein affirmed Jordan's commitment and adherence to the Fez summit conference resolutions, "which represent the maximum and minimum aspirations of the Arab Nation."

### Arab peace plan

He said the eight-point Arab peace plan should not be regarded as a reply to the American proposals in the Middle East, because the Arab position is a "position to which we are committed and which we defend and support firmly and resolutely. However this does not mean that we will take a negative stand towards the American initiative because it is a move in which we see some positive points. The American arena, important as it is, should not be left for our foe and enemy."

Speaking on the massacre of

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in which hundreds of men, women and children were killed, King Hussein said the man who planned for and implemented this massacre is the same man who carried out the Dir Yassin massacre, and he is now the top man in Israel. Years after Dir Yassin, another man with the same mentality and of the same school, who is now in charge of the Israeli military machine, committed several other massacres, including the recent Beirut massacre.

The goal behind the Dir Yassin massacre years ago, the King said, was to implant terror in people to evacuate them from their land. "The Beirut operation comes at

this time in particular to achieve the same goals against our people in Lebanon. It was also especially intended to undermine the credibility of the United States and to deal a blow to the country which pledged to safeguard the security and safety of the residents there after the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut."

Naturally, the King said, this should prompt the United States not to hesitate to make the proper reply to this action. "As for the whole world, it has seen and felt the reality of Israel and its indulgence into crime under the guise of darkness and its violation of all values and norms and human rights of the individual and the group in a blatant and rude way."

Speaking about the Soviet Union's stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict, King Hussein said that the Soviet Union has been supporting the Arabs to build their military strength. "It has also been supplying them (Arabs) with the most modern weapons and equipment. The Soviet Union is

also calling for a just and honourable peace as well as the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of lands. It is also calling for the right of the Palestinian people to regain their lands and to establish their own state."

As for Western Europe, the King said, it has changed its position in recent years. "Israel and the Zionist movement are trying to internationalise the dispute in this part of the world to become a dispute between the two superpowers."

### 'No internationalisation'

The King explained that if the dispute is internationalised, it would be at the expense of "our identity, freedom, rights, past and future generations. No doubt, the West European position had a great and positive impact in preventing the internationalisation of this dispute. It has also helped influence the U.S. position in particular and reach the American public in a way much better than

would have been achieved had Western Europe continued its traditional policy of supporting the United States on this issue without questioning or discussion."

The King said the United States believes in Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338; and in the Camp David accords towards which we have clearly, decisively, finally and absolutely defined our position. "We have not been consulted on Camp David and we have not been a party in its drafting. Nor did we accept the role which had been designated for us."

The King said it is up to the United States to influence Israel at any coming phase to reach a just and honourable peace in this part of the world.

Speaking about the Fez summit conference, King Hussein said, "Since my return from the Fez summit, I found it necessary to call you for such a meeting with the

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Jordanian and Palestinian leaders from all walks of life stage a demonstration in Amman Monday to protest against American policy in the Middle East. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

## Amman demonstrators protest against U.S. policy in Mideast

By Affiah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of around a hundred people representing professional associations in Jordan Monday marched to the U.S. embassy here in protest against what they said was America's responsibility for the "barbaric massacres committed by Israel and its allies" in the Beirut refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila last Friday and Saturday.

Demonstrators carried banners

condemning U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration's policy in Lebanon and chanted slogans of support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The demonstrators drove from the Professional Associations Complex on Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street to a parking lot on Jabal Amman's Second Circle, then marched to the U.S. embassy near the Third Circle carrying banners which read: Palestinian Blood on American Hands, PLO.

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### World condemns Israel

LONDON (Agencies) — The massacre of Palestinian refugees in camps in the Lebanese capital on Friday and Saturday continued to provoke condemnations and expressions of indignation and horror from all parts of the world Monday.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community issued a strong statement of shock and repulsion at the massacre and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area.

A statement by the foreign ministers of the community said they "strongly condemn this criminal act and call for the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population."

### Kuwait, Tunisia

The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, ordered the cancellation of 'Eid Al Adha festivities next week in mourning for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, an official statement said.

The feast follows the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

In Tunis, President Habib Bourguiba has ordered three days of mourning throughout Tunisia from Tuesday following the massacre of Palestinian civilians in

### Brezhnev proposes U.S.-Soviet joint action

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Monday laid partial blame for last week's massacre of civilians in Beirut on the United States and proposed joint U.S.-Soviet action to curb Israel.

In a message to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, Mr. Brezhnev said Israel was committing atrocities in Lebanon which compared with the Nazi genocide against the Jews, and was being armed for its "bloody crimes" and encouraged by the U.S.

In a separate message to President Reagan, the Soviet leader condemned Israel in similar terms and called for joint U.S.-Soviet action in the United Nations Security Council "with a view to curbing Israel and making it comply with the council's decisions."

Mr. Brezhnev told Mr. Arafat that responsibility for what had happened in Beirut had to be borne by both Israel and what he called its accomplice, the United States.

(Continued on page 2)

## Beirut to request return of international force

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese cabinet decided Monday to ask that a multi-national force return to Beirut following the massacre of Palestinian refugees last week. An official statement on Monday's cabinet session said the role of the force should be "to help the Lebanese army in the task of maintaining the security and safety of the population in the western area of the capital, Beirut, and its suburbs."

Cabinet sources, who had disclosed the decision before the official announcement, said the force

should stay for at least 20 days. A force of about 2,200 U.S., French and Italian troops was stationed in Beirut until last Tuesday to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian forces, to support the Lebanese army and to guarantee the safety of civilians.

The day the force left, a massive bomb blast killed President-elect Basbir Gemayel. On Wednesday morning, Israeli troops invaded west Beirut and on Thursday afternoon, according to eyewitness accounts, rightist Lebanese militiamen moved into the Pal-

estinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Western diplomats said France and Italy were ready to supply troops. Everything now depended on President Reagan deciding on a plan of action and securing Israeli agreement to it, they added.

"If it's going to be done it's got to be done very fast," one Western envoy commented. "The danger is now."

The terror of the massacre, which took place close to Israeli army positions, affected the whole of west Beirut Monday.

At one point, men, women and children fled in panic in an area near the headquarters of the main leftist militia group, the Murabitoun, as rumours spread that right-wing gunmen were on the rampage in Palestinian camps further south. But there was apparently no truth in the reports.

Nerves were strained as Israeli patrols in armoured personnel carriers, aided in some cases by what appeared to be Lebanese informers, raided buildings for arms.

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### Palestinians vow vengeance

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Central Council Monday said Israel, the Lebanese army, and the three nations whose forces supervised the PLO evacuation from Beirut were responsible for the massacre of Palestinian civilians there.

The council, after a one-day meeting, pledged that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will avenge the bloodshed in Beirut. "The murderers will have to give a hard and bitter account," it added.

The statement said the Lebanese army was partly to blame because the massacre, at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, took place after it had taken over responsibilities in west Beirut.

It held the United States responsible because the killing occurred while the Reagan administration was still supporting Israel.

"The massacre took place despite guarantees given by American special envoy Philip Habib and the agreement held with him... it shows that America is not qualified for an even-handed role (in the Middle East)" the statement added.

It said France and Italy were also to blame because they withdrew their forces from Beirut earlier than expected.

### Arafat meets Fahd in Jeddah

JEDDAH (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday for talks with King Fahd as a Saudi government minister rejected any compromise that would allow Israeli troops to stay in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was greeted by the king and a 21-gun salute at Jeddah airport. He flew in from Damascus on his first visit to the kingdom since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June.

Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani commented on the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps last weekend and said: "Peace-loving Arabs cannot this time accept any compromise permitting Israel to remain in Lebanon..."

Dr. Abdo Yamani wrote in the Saudi newspaper Okaz: "We declare that the (Arab) governments

## 'Israel did nothing to stop massacre'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Evidence emerged Monday that Israeli leaders were informed of the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps soon after it started but did nothing to stop it for 36 hours.

Israeli correspondents said they learned of the killings on Friday morning although government spokesmen have stated that first reports from Beirut reached Israel only at midday on Saturday.

The well-informed military correspondent of the daily Haaretz, Zeev Schiff, said he alerted Israeli leaders to the massacre on Friday

morning. "It is not true that the crime was first brought to our attention at midday Saturday as official spokesmen claim," he said.

"I learned of the massacre in the refugee camps on Friday morning and immediately informed a senior personality," Mr. Schiff wrote in a front-page article entitled "War crimes in Beirut."

The report was published as the Israeli press condemned the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut by Lebanese right-wing militias.

The military correspondent of

the popular daily Yediot Aharonot said that first reports of the massacre reached Israeli ministers and senior military commander on the night between Thursday and Friday, only hours after the cabinet approved the entry of the rightist militias into the Sabra and Shatila camps.

"Although they all knew about it, they did not lift a finger to prevent the massacre until Saturday. For 36 hours the Falangists continued the rampage in the camps, killing everyone on sight," he wrote.

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### Cairo recalls envoy in Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt called home its ambassador to Tel Aviv Monday and blamed Israel for the "bestial massacre of Palestinian refugees" in Beirut.

It was the sharpest rebuff delivered by Egypt to Israel since they signed their U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords three years ago. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali followed up with a note to the United Nations denouncing

"the bestial Israeli acts in Lebanon."

The note to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Israel was solely to blame for the killing of Palestinian civilians in the Beirut refugee camps last weekend "because of its occupation of the Lebanese capital."

Foreign Ministry sources said

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### U.N. report expected on Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar promised a report Monday night on his intensive efforts to improve security for civilians in Beirut following last week's massacre.

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### NOTICE

#### GRINDLAYS BANK P.L.C. AMMAN

WISH TO ADVISE THAT, DUE TO THE PRESENT SITUATION IN LEBANON, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT THE GARDEN RECEPTION DUE TO BE HELD AT THE GENERAL MANAGER'S RESIDENCE ON 23rd SEPT. SHOULD BE CANCELLED.

ALL INVITEES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO NOTE THIS DECISION AND TO ACCEPT THE BANK'S SINCERE APOLOGIES.



# MIDDLE EAST

## Kreisky: 'Israel has lost its moral reputation'

By Terry Coleman

BRUNO KREISKY has been Chancellor of Austria since 1970, and is thus the longest-serving leader of a Western European country — because Austria, though neutral, and far to the east, can only properly be described as Western European. Partly because of his long tenure, his friend Willy Brandt calls him Kaiser Kreisky. As a young man, in the Anschluss of 1938, he saw his country disappear. In 1955, he was one of the delegation which negotiated the State Treaty by which Russia conceded to an occupied and astonished Austria its independence.

He is a Jew who has received Yasser Arafat of the PLO and who now says that Israel, by its actions in Lebanon, destroyed the moral basis of its existence. He holds the same high office as Metternich once did, and though that prince was Chancellor of a very different Austria, there is a link.

It is this. The aged Metternich, having returned from the exile enforced on him by the revolutions of 1948, advised the new young emperor, Franz Joseph. That young emperor lived to reign even longer than Queen Victoria, and when he died in 1916, after 68 years on the throne, the boy, Kreisky saw his funeral in Vienna.

"I remember the funeral. I was five-and-a-half. I have a very clear, no, unclear—memory of a long, dark, and black procession."

Kreisky has been Austrian Chancellor since 1970. He will run again in the elections of next spring. I asked him if he would agree with Mr. Heath that the leaders of the Western world, nowadays lacked experience, and he said he would have to agree. Experience was almost all. There was always genius of course, but how to find it? President Ford had once told him Kissinger was a genius, and he certainly wrote big books. But experience was most important. Why, asked Kreisky, had he been among the first to see the real nature of the Middle East problem?

Then he answered his own question. "I will give you the reason. Because I found out that the Palestinians are not only living in Israel; they are living all over the Arab world. They are nearly half the population in Kuwait. They have a decisive position in many other countries, in the Emirates for example. They have a decisive position (in the Arab World) as the Jews did in Europe."

### Another diaspora

Another diaspora? "There is a Palestinian diaspora, which is more important, and more influential, than the Palestinians inside Israel. If we recognise the importance of the Arab world, we have to know who is important there — the Palestinians."

That was why he had met Arafat? "Yes, I am an old man. I am a Jew. I am anti-Zionist. I don't believe in this nationalism. I

can do the job. If Ted Heath were to do the job, people would say he was a heart anti-semitic because he was a Christian, or something. A man like Metternich would be accused of being anti-semitic. The Jews are always finding anti-semites.

"But nobody can accuse me. I lost my closest relatives to Hitler. They were liquidated. I am not religious, but I have never converted. I am an agnostic. I accept Israel as a political solution, as a consequence of Hitler. But I tell you frankly, without Hitler and Mussolini and their anti-semitism, Israel today would be a little colony... It would never be a state. A feeling of guilt towards Jews created the state, and that is what I tell my Israeli friends."

And was this European feeling of guilt as strong as it used to be? "No. This is what I say to them. 'You have destroyed the moral basis of the existence of Israel by your policy of war.'"

What did the Chancellor think of the events of the last months in Lebanon? "It's a catastrophe. The state of Israel has definitely, believe me definitely, lost its moral reputation. Why? How can a state built up by some of the finest men and women of Europe, and of the world, lose its moral prestige?"

Because of Menachem Begin? "Begin, yes. How can a man like Begin be in power? 'I'll tell you why. The state of Israel of today is not the state of 30 years ago. It was a state founded by refugees from Russia, Poland, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Britain. Then because of the enmities between Israel and the Arab world, the Arab Jews were pressed to leave their countries. So today Israel has a majority of Moroccan Jews, Iraqi Jews, Tunisian Jews, Jews from the Arab world. That is the majority now."

"And these people never lived in a democracy. They are full of sympathy for the semi-fascist policies of Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon. I am so pessimistic. You cannot change the nature of people. They will always think of war, and always elect men who are warriors."

But surely if Israel continued to make war it would lose in the end because it was so very much outnumbered? "Finally they will lose. No doubt about that. This is my conviction... Once you are on a tightrope you have to continue, and they will continue. They made war against Lebanon. They made war against the Palestinian leadership. But somewhere the Palestinian leadership will be re-established. And then Israel will have to make war again, and again, and again."

Then the Chancellor returned to Mr. Begin. "A semi-fascist is a man who believes in methods which are anti-democratic, in war, indeed in apartheid. The position of Palestinians in Israel is apartheid. They have nearly no rights, economically they are displaced, politically they are displaced, and they are dominated by the Israeli

army. Now the Israelis are making war. They can only make war. They are not willing to sit down and negotiate with the Palestinians. This is fascist. I don't hesitate to use this expression. This is the real fascism; fascism is not only Hitler's being against the Jews; fascism is brutal force."

At this point the Chancellor went in to answer a telephone call, and Mrs. Kreisky offered drinks. When he returned I asked about this nickname of Kaiser Kreisky. He said it was the popular papers. First they had called him the Sun King; he didn't know why. Then, when he had run the country for so long, they had taken to calling him Kaiser. Brandt had borrowed the expression.

### Educated politician

He told me he was at present reading a history of Queen Victoria by a German journalist, who said she was a little bourgeoisie. When he was in prison, in the 1930s, and been alone in his cell 23 hours a day, he read and read, studying the way in which great men had changed history—Napoleon, Disraeli, Kaiser Wilhelm. So, he said, he was probably, by accident, better educated than other politicians.

He had also, more recently read a lot on the history of race. He had read a German philosopher whose conclusion was that to talk about an Aryan race was as silly as to talk about a blond language. Aryan referred to language, not race. He had found that the Jews were not a race. Jews did not come only from Palestine. Judaism as a religion had spread. Some Jews had come from the Caucasus, from Libya, from Ethiopia. There were big tribes of Negro Jews, tribes of 30-40,000 people.

"Why" he asked, "does the new Israel ignore this fact? Because the philosophy on which the state is built is that all Jews emigrated from Palestine. This is not true."

So, not all descended from the tribes of Israel. "That is not true." It's only fair to say that the Chancellor's views on Israel and on Jews, will appear more emphatic in cold print than they did in conversation. And I report them at length because they are very apt at the moment.

### Social democracy

He spoke much more passionately on the subject of social democracy, and yet, though he spoke passionately, his views sounded very like those of the Labour Party in its previous rational days. He hated the gap between rich and poor. Sons of the working men should be able to be come doctors. He wanted equality of opportunity. Social democracy should open the door. You had to give a man a chance. His views were such, it seemed to me, as could have been put forward by Gaiskeli, or Olof Palme.

"I am not" he said, "saying that the best people are the proletariat. That is not true. But a man must have a chance."

Thinking that the SDP in Britain these days certainly believe that the best people are the SDP, I asked the Chancellor's opinion of Mr. Jenkins's party, but there he was reticent: he did not know enough about its policies. Which has to be true since it is an answer that almost anyone could make with truth.

He returned to unemployment. He had already described what he had seen between the wars, and now he said: "Unemployment in a capitalist society is the highest human catastrophe after warfare. Everything that is insane in a society is multiplied by unemployment. Imagine people coming out of school and having no job for year after year. What will be the result? Criminality. Total moroseness. If it is only possible to create jobs by political measures, then take political measures. The economy is not an end in itself."

He was suggesting something like Roosevelt's New Deal? "The New Deal emanated from the same philosophy."

We went back once more to the greatest event of his life, the Austrian State Treaty, and then on to the United States.

How much, I asked, had the 1956 rising in Hungary to do with the Austrian Treaty of 1955. "It was a consequence. Seeing 50,000 Russian soldiers going home across Hungary, and the liberation... Then it took at least 10 years for a new generation to arise which has not had the experience of defeat. Ten years after Hungary — Czechoslovakia. Ten years after Czechoslovakia — Poland. In the next 10 or 12 years you will see it again."

### Wrong theory

What about the theory, fashionable in America and on the face of it harmless, that Russia would fall apart from its own weakness? "One of the reasons I am opposed to American policy is that if this policy—which is not one of containment, like Truman's — goes beyond containment and has consequences inside the Soviet Union, this will create restlessness, and this restlessness will create a military dictatorship of 12 marshals within the Soviet Union. "This will mean war, definitely war. Because marshals are not going to wait until the United States is so strong that they have to do what the United States wants. Before that, they would start to destroy peace. Marshals always end their policies in war. The Argentine generals made war. Military dictatorships always end in war. They have to. The economy is bad, because the generals spend too much on the army. The political situation is a dictatorship, and they had to make war."

"In a time of détente there is a chance for liberalisation. In a time of cold war there is a danger of hot war. We are now preparing the ground for a cold war. What does a cold war mean? Mr. Weinberger (U.S. Secretary of Defence) is talk-

ing today about a limited nuclear war. The Europeans are asking, "where?" A limited nuclear war? Where, on the moon? It's the lack of experience of the new American administration that is so dangerous. I told you experience meant so much."

After the war, said the Chancellor, the policies of Truman, Acheson, Marshall, and their contemporaries had succeeded in Greece, stopped the blockade of Berlin, hampered Russian interests in Yugoslavia, and concluded a peace treaty with Japan without the Russians. It was a policy of containment which had led to the Austrian State Treaty.

"But the present policy is weak. It's not based on a realistic analysis. We have to show the world the strength of the United States. I remember an American oil boss who told me over lunch in Houston, Texas: 'You diplomats are all very hard. Everyday, every morning, people all over the world should realise the strength of the United States.' Now Reagan is acting in this spirit. 'Every day show them our strength.' How? You may have an overkill capacity, but today you can never believe that the others will be so weak that they cannot destroy you. That is the problem."

— The Guardian Bruno Kreisky



## World continues to condemn Beirut massacre

(Continued from page 1)

### Blast in New York

In New York, a bomb explosion rocked a bank Monday, raining broken glass from two buildings but injuring no one, police said.

A Puerto Rican group claimed responsibility for the blast which it said was in protest against "U.S. support of the Israeli massacre of the Palestinian people," according to police.

### Tokyo, Peking

In Tokyo, the massacre overshadowed talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The two leaders, who held a two-and-a-half hour meeting, expressed horror and anger at the killings, Japanese officials said.

They both said their countries would back resolutions at the United Nations condemning the massacre, while Mr. Suzuki said Japan planned to seek a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from west Beirut: the officials said.

China attacked the United States for failing to restrain Israel in the Middle East conflict and compared the massacre of the civilian Palestinians in Beirut and joins in the U.N. Security Council condemnation of it," the government said in a communique.

"Because of its commitments, Israel which has occupied Beirut, can be regarded to be responsible for maintaining law and order in the city," the government said.

### India, Pakistan

In New Delhi, India Minister Indira Gandhi : to reporters before leaving visit to the Soviet Union ressed her "anguish and the cruel massacre" and s come at a time when In concerned for peace.

Pakistani President arnand Zia Ul-Haq is strongly-worded statement said the news of "the nas innocent Palestinians in have caused untold grief people of Pakistan."

The statement condemn premeditated atrocities perpetrated against defenceless women and children in the camps of Shatila and Sabra constitutes a crime against unity."

In Antananarivo, Mr. President Didier Ratsirao called for an international n like the post-war Nuremberg as of Nazi leaders to try called Israeli fascist war criminal Madagascar Radio report The call was made Sunda in messages to U.N. Sec General Javier Perez de C and to the Non-Aligned ment after the massacre estinian civilians in Beirut.

Mr. Ratsirao called powers to decree an eco diplomatic and military n against Israel and its prim ister, who he described a extremist Begin."

deed and not by word what is its actual attitude towards Israeli atrocities."

"Israel's mass killings in Beirut were meant to put down the just struggle of the Palestinian people and eliminate the Palestinians as a nation," the paper added.

"But in doing so it fails to learn a lesson from Hitler, who met his ignominious end for all his massive killings of Jews to eliminate the Jewish nation."

Malaysia, Australia

Malaysia said it held Israel and the Lebanese Falangists responsible for "this wanton act of savagery."

"The shameless and cowardly crime clearly revealed to the world the extent of the genocidal tendencies of Israel and the Falangists," a Foreign Ministry statement in Kuala Lumpur added.

In Canberra, the Australian government said it was a cause of great concern that the Beirut massacre took place while Israeli forces were in the same area.

Foreign Minister Tony Street said Israeli forces had taken on the responsibility of protecting civilians when they re-entered Beirut.

"It is a matter of grave concern that the massacre of Palestinian civilians occurred while Israeli forces were in the immediate area," he said in a statement.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser described the massacre as an appalling atrocity.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:50 ..... Cartoons  
18:15 ..... Vision  
18:35 ..... The Waltons  
19:25 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... Local Programme  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:40 ..... Thought & Society  
22:30 ..... News in English  
23:30 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:30 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Comedy  
21:10 ..... Documentary  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Variety Show

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Country Music  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Science Report, Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
21:50 ..... News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Four Hands in Harmony 06:45 Financial News 06:55

### Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00 24

10:00 News Summary 07:30 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Commentary 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 A World of Wind and Breeze 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 To Build a Fire 10:30 Grainger in the Strand 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Robert Service 12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30 Septette and Son 13:00 World News 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 From the Promenade Concerts 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Side Effects 16:45 Network U.K. 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 What Hope of Heaven 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Promenade Concert 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 A Beautiful Old Man 23:15 Classical Pops 23:30 What Hope of Heaven 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Keynotes 01:30 Meridian

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and technology 18:15 Feature: Science in the News 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Special English Feature 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 21:30 VOA Magazine 22:00 Special English: news 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:40 VOA World Report

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### FILMS

\* Picnic at Hanging Rock, the 3rd film of the Australian film festival, at the Amman Chamber of Industry at 8:00 p.m.

\* Yanks, a World War II film, at the British Council at 8:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

\* History of French Cinema, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council.

### VIDEO

\* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12:00 noon and at 4:00 p.m.

### CHOIR

\* The YWCA choir invites all interested singers to join them at 7:30 p.m.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520

British Council ..... 36147-8

French Cultural Centre ..... 37009

Goethe Institute ..... 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777

Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195

Hassan Youth City ..... 667181

Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793

Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

07:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:40 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Dhamra (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
11:20 ..... Ankara (TA)  
12:10 ..... Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)  
14:25 ..... Tunis, Athens (TUA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
16:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
16:45 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
17:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
17:30 ..... London, Paris (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)  
18:25 ..... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)  
19:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)  
20:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
22:05 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
01:10 ..... Cairo (EA)

#### DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
06:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:40 ..... London (BA)  
09:45 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
10:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Istanbul, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:20 ..... Ankara (TA)  
12:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:00 ..... Fajr  
05:24 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:50 ..... Dhuhur  
14:55 ..... 'Asr  
17:53 ..... Maghrib  
18:00 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

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#### ARRIVALS

07:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:40 ..... Doha (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Dhamra (RJ)  
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11:00 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
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12:10 ..... Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)  
14:25 ..... Tunis, Athens (TUA)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
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16:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SK)  
16:45 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
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17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
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#### DEPARTURES

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12:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Istanbul, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:20 ..... Ankara (TA)  
12:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

#### Local selling rates in J.S.

Belgian franc ..... 73.8 / 74.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 130.5 / 131.3  
Egyptian pound ..... 338.3 / 367.6  
French franc ..... 50.7 / 51  
Iraqi dinar ..... 658.3 / 668.3  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25.5 / 25.7  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 135.7 / 136.5  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 122.9 / 123.7  
Lebanese lira ..... 72 / 73.1  
Omani rial ..... 1025 / 1036.6  
Qatari riyal ..... 97.8 / 98.5  
Saudi riyal ..... 104 / 104.4  
Swedish crown ..... 57.1 / 57.4  
Swiss franc ..... 168.2 / 169.2  
Syrian lira ..... 63.2 / 63.2  
UAE dirham ..... 57.3 / 58  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 612.9 / 616.6  
U.S. dollar ..... 357.9 / 359.5  
W. German mark ..... 143.3 / 144.2

#### WEATHER

##### Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather and northwesterly moderate wind. In Agaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

#### Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman ..... 25 / 20  
Agaba ..... 23 / 16  
Deserts ..... 42 / 38  
Jordan Valley ..... 23 / 15

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 28, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Agaba 32 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NO

### EMERGENCIES



هكذا على الناس

## Tal addresses staff college on necessity to promote unity and military philosophy

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal delivered a lecture on Tuesday at the Command and Staff College on military thought and the Arab-Israeli dispute. He explained the goals of the Zionist aggression and its desire to dominate Arab lands. He described this aggression as a "cancerous, colonial aggression aimed at replacing the original inhabitants of the country."

Dr. Tal said that no one has the right to relinquish one inch of Arab lands and that all usurped Arab territories should be regained regardless of how long it takes. Dr. Tal said that repulsing the Zionist aggression is an "Arab responsibility" and that defeating this aggression can only take place through a comprehensive Arab plan to cope with this great menace which dictates on all Arabs to work sincerely for this sake.

The minister also explained the significance of military thought in confronting the Zionist challenge on the Jordanian and Arab levels.

## Arab agricultural group to quit Libya-based organisation

AMMAN (Petra) — The participants in the Arab agricultural cooperative seminar, who concluded their meetings in Amman on Tuesday evening, have decided to withdraw their organisations from the Libya-based general federation of Arab farmers, because of the "federation's failure to meet the goals for which it was established."

During their two-day meetings, the participants also decided to form a committee of Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait to contact Arab farmers organisations to make the necessary arrangements for convening a general conference of these organisations. The purpose would be to declare the establishment of the proposed federation which should be "professional in its concerns without involving political differences among the Arab governments in it."

The participants also recommended the exchange of expertise and delegations as well as visits and training together with encouraging the exchange of agricultural produce among their various organisations in order to achieve Arab agricultural integration and activate and expand the Arab Common Market to include all the Arab countries.

The participants recommended the encouragement of Arab investments in agriculture, particularly projects related to food security, and providing the appropriate climate for these investments. They also recommended paying more attention to rural development.

The participants expressed their absolute support of the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their lands and to regain their rights. They also expressed support for the Iraqi people's war against the Persian ambitions, and for the struggle of the people of Western Somalia and Eritrea to regain their national rights.

The participants sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein expressing their pride in Jordan's stands under his leadership vis-a-vis the Arab Nation's fateful issues. They also praised achievements Jordan accomplished under King Hussein's leadership.



King Hussein confers with Dr. Mazbudi (centre) on Tuesday

## King reasserts concern for stability in Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Tuesday evening the delegation for the support of southern Lebanon under Dr. Zaki Al Mazbudi.

The delegation explained to King Hussein the dangers threatening southern Lebanon as a result of the continuous Israeli threats and ambitions in this area. King Hussein affirmed Jordan's concern

for Lebanon's territorial integrity and support of the Lebanese people in defending their homeland against the Israeli menace.

King Hussein also expressed hope that reconciliation and stability would be achieved in Lebanon, unity of its people and its territorial integrity. The Lebanese delegation praised King Hussein's pan-Arab stands and concern for protection of every inch of Arab lands.



Queen Noor chairs the meeting of the environment protection committee

## Queen stresses pollution laws

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty

Queen Noor presided over a meeting on Tuesday evening of the higher committee on environmental protection. Participants in the meeting discussed the environment protection draft law and the draft law on the protection of environment against marine pollution. Queen Noor asserted the significance of approving these two laws, because they would "protect environment and pre-

serve its purity."

The committee members also discussed the plan to develop Al Azraq area which the ministry of municipal and rural affairs and environment is implementing.

The committee also discussed pollution problems in the city of Aqaba; the recommendations related to the protection of Jordanian coasts, the cleanliness of the city of Aqaba and ways of implementing these recommendations.

ations.

The meeting was attended by the minister of agriculture, the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, National Consultative Council (NCC) member Mrs. Laila Sharaf, the chairman of the royal committee for the protection of nature, and the directors of industry, environment and tourism as well as the director of production at the Phosphate Mines Company.

## Engineers study conditions at home, abroad

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Engineers Association is currently making statistical studies on the conditions of Jordanian engineers at home and abroad.

Secretary-general of the association, Ahmad Al Rusane, said "on the strength of the study, the association will have full information on these engineers, specialisation and distribution."

Mr. Rusane said the aim of the study is to get acquainted with the conditions of Jordanian engineers "to utilise their efforts and work to serve other fields in the future."

Meanwhile, the engineering consultancy seminar, organised by the Arab Engineers Federation in cooperation with the Jordanian Engineers Association, will be held in Baghdad on May 22, it was announced on Tuesday.

Mr. Rusane said the association is currently making the necessary studies for this seminar which will deal with several topics, including consultancy training and the role of the federation in drawing up the bases of registering and evaluating the consultancy offices.

The seminar will discuss cooperation among consultancy companies on the local and Arab levels.

## Hassan discusses joint agricultural projects with Australian minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office on Tuesday South Australia Agriculture Minister Ted Chapman and his accompanying delegation, currently on an official visit to Jordan.

The two sides discussed a number of agricultural projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, the possibility of cooperation with the Australian ministry of agriculture in the establishment of joint agricultural projects and the transfer of agricultural technology from Australia to Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Jadin and the Australian charge d'affaires in Amman. Mr. Chapman visited on Tuesday a model farm in Hasban area and saw some pasture projects currently being implemented by the agriculture ministry, the cooperative organisation, and the agricultural credit corporation with the aim of introducing Australian agricultural methods to Jordan.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Marwan Jadin will open at the University of Jordan Faculty of Agriculture on Saturday a course dealing with evaluating rural development projects being organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development. Lectures and practical applications will be made during the three-month course in which 25 agricultural planners from the various Arab countries will participate.

Next month, on the other hand, the seminar on the rain-fed crops in Jordan will be held at the University of Jordan Faculty of Agriculture on May 17. During the four-day seminar, participants will discuss 25 topics related to the development of agriculture in Jordan and the importance of the agricultural sector in the national economy. Representatives of the agriculture and supply ministries, the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), the Meteorology Department, the federation of Jordanian farmers and several local agricultural companies will participate in the seminar.

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## Day of child celebrated by building parks

AMMAN (Petra) — The seventh children book exhibition was organised on Tuesday by the Friends of Children Club in Jabal Lnw-adeh. The 8-day exhibition was opened by Her Highness Princess Sarvath deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Princess Sarvath handed over the awards to the winners in the contest organised by the children programme section at Jordan Television in cooperation with the Friends of Children Club.

The opening was attended by Princess Basma, Education Minister Sa'id Tal, several officials, members of the diplomatic corps and their wives and many children.

Jordan will observe the National Day of the Child today.

Wednesday, Sahira Nabulsi, the director of childhood department at the Ministry of Social Development, said that the ministry will give assistance to municipalities to establish children parks instead of the usual way of celebrating the day by holding exhibitions. She explained that the ministry has obtained two models for such parks which include playgrounds, a library, a theatre, a canteen and other facilities. The ministry has paid JD 13,000 to the municipalities of Dhiban, Tila' Al Ali and Mafraq for this purpose, she added.

Mrs. Nabulsi stated that the day will be observed by supplying children clubs, outcamps and voluntary societies in the south of Jordan with indoor and outdoor games, children's books and other book for people who supervise children in order to raise the standard of their services.

Census statistics in Jordan show that in 1979, 50.7 per cent of the population were under 15 years of age; 19 per cent of this figure were under five, 17.2 per cent between 5-9 and 14.5 per cent between 10-14.

The ministry of Education will participate in observing this day by holding a festival in Princess Alia Community College. Miss Barza Kamal, the principal of the college, explained that the festival will run for three days and will include an exhibition of children's drawings, kites and nursery rhymes.

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## University of Jordan to mark anniversary with special show

By Nujoud Gousous  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The University of Jordan will celebrate its 20th anniversary this year with a special festival. The festival will start on April 26 and end on April 29. However, it will continue unofficially for one week.

Mr. Fayez Rabie, head of public relations at the University of Jordan, told the Jordan Times that the festival is going to include all kinds of activities with all university faculties participating in it. The activities in general will include publications, exhibitions, sports, a play, and other activities.

The main programme in the festival is expected to be an exhibition called the University of Jordan in Pictures. This will show statistics and pictures of the university through the past 20 years of its history, important visitors in all fields, and all kinds of activities held at the university.

A special edition of University News (The magazine published by the university) will be issued especially for this occasion. The festival will also include an Islamic art exhibition: a paintings and Arab calligraphy exhibition; an exhibition of books and writings by university professors; activities by student societies in all departments; an Arabic play by the arts department; a poetry and short story festival by Jordanian poets from the university; folkloric dances and fashion shows by foreign students at the university; sports events of all kinds between local and Arab teams, like teams from Yarmouk University, Mu'tah University, Iraq's Mosul University; and displays and music by the Armed Forces Band.

It also sentenced Unhammed Abdulkarim Hassan to one month in prison and to pay a fine of JD 10, and Awwad Yousef Mansour to six months in prison and a fine of JD 10 for accepting a bribe, and confiscated all the illegally exchanged money.

6 merchants jailed on corruption charges

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced six Jordanian merchants to pay JD 25-30 fine each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

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6 merchants jailed on corruption charges

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Arar calls on Tarawneh

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar visited former NCC Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh at his residence on Tuesday. Mr. Tarawneh was appointed on Monday member of the Upper House of Parliament. Mr. Arar also received Social Development Minister Ibrahim Al Mufti and several members of the Upper House of Parliament.

### UAE donate to West Bank mosques

AMMAN (Petra) — Awwaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif received at his office on Tuesday the Charge d'Affaires of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in Amman Jamil Al Ramahi, who delivered a check amounting to \$76,000 as a contribution from the UAE Awwaf Ministry to the mosques in the occupied Arab territories.

### Surgeons conference due April 30

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian society of surgeons will hold its 10th conference at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman on April 30, to discuss several medical topics. The 16 surgeons who will participate in the conference will exchange views on the best ways for diagnosis and treatment. The society was formed 10 years ago and all Jordanian surgeons are members of the society.

### Dead body found near H-4

AMMAN (Petra) — A spokesman for the Civil Defence Directorate said that a civil defence team found the body of Jamal Mohammad Wasif Al Bizi, a 19-year old Lebanese national, in the Burqu dam waters, some 20 kilometres north of the H-4. The spokesman said that after taking the body out of the water and completing the necessary investigations, the body of the Lebanese national was delivered to his family.

### Geography M.A. programme planned

AMMAN (Petra) — The councils of deans of the University of Jordan has decided to introduce an M.A. degree programme to the geography section at the faculty of literature as of the next academic year. The faculty of literature now grants M.A. degrees in six of its eight sections. The faculty is planning in the future to grant the M.A. degree in all its sections with the exception of sociology.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* Photographs by Bill Lyons, at the Alia Art Gallery, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

\* Carnet de Voyages, colour photographs by Emmanuel Jarry, at the French Cultural Centre.

### Film

\* Water Babies, at the British Council at 7 p.m.

### Video film

\* Les Musiques de Marcel Proust (5 p.m.) and Poemonde de Bernard Noel (6 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

### Lectures

\* Interdisciplinary Water Seminar at the University of Jordan, Faculty of Engineering and Technology.

\* Final session: Future Demands on University Education of Sanitary and Environmental Specialists.

### 10:00 a.m.

Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber  
Consultation services  
of the University of Jordan.

Eng. Ared Bahadin  
Water Supply Corporation Project  
& Specialists Training

Dr. Eng. Ghaleb Odat  
Amman Water and Sewage Authority  
Projects and Training Demands

Dr. Arafat Tamimi  
Water Research Activities of the Royal Scientific Society

Dr. Gerd Forch  
Conclusions & Recommendations

Refreshments 10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
Discussion 12:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

## Today's weather

The weather will be fair with medium and high clouds and northeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	12	25
Aqaba	19	32
Deserts	13	29
Jordan Valley	16	32

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

## FOR RENT

Second floor deluxe furnished flat consisting of two bedrooms, dining room, salon, located at Al Hussein Housing Estate in Amman, with telephone and central heating.

Contact Tel: 74457 Amman and 23635 Amman

## WANTED

The representatives of a leading Korean general trading co. needs an **ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER** with the following qualifications:

- Perfect command of spoken and written English and Arabic
- Good experience in promoting and marketing goods.
- Jordanian nationality

- \* High wage-level guaranteed
- \* Please bring Curriculum Vitae.

For interview, call 42482 (Ex. 10) by April 25, 1982 (09:00 - 10:00)



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# Jordan Times

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## SCIENCE &amp; INDUSTRY

## The Cost of Time

By Dr. Awn Rifai

THE CALCULATION of the cost of time in many parts of the world has become an essential consideration for scientists, planners, and industrialists. The time factor plays a major role in all evaluation operations, and without it no significance can be attached to any type of technical, industrial, or other activity or event.

The value of time can be felt in two ways: in the duration of a certain event, and in the timing of the event in relation to others. For instance, the assessment of a period of one hour in any year is different from that of an identical period in another year. The cost of time is thus dependent on inter-linked variables, in addition to being related to the weighing factors commensurate with the specific situation in question. For comparison purposes, the cost of the time is usually interpreted and expressed in terms of monetary units. Studies on the evaluation of time costs have a strong impact on the planning of all affairs of modern societies.

In Jordan, time does not seem to have much importance in people's attitudes. Whereas developed societies thrive for the optimisation of the time factor, no similar sense exists in this country. For many employees in the various organisations, time bears no production significance, and is looked upon as a fact of life to be spent in the simplest possible manner. While some planners are trying to make the most of available resources, an abundance is being continuously wasted in the form of non-productive time, and without being checked. Investigation of a typical working day of a civil servant, for example, reveals an enormous waste in time, productivity and money. Lack of work, inefficiency in procedures, indifference, lack of discipline, and absence from duty, are just

some of the diseases ruining our productive social systems, and inflicting heavy losses in terms of wasted time.

The institutions in the private sector usually make better use of time in their operations. The direct interests of the businessmen drive them to be keener in utilising time in a more profitable fashion. It is unfortunate that the national interests are not strong enough to create more dedication and time-cost awareness.

No studies or statistics exist on the efficiency of time utilisation and waste in Jordan. Such studies should be carried out on individual institutions as well as on a national scale. Any statistics drawn up in this respect will prove to be more important than many of the statistics currently available.

Last week, work in various sectors in Jordan was brought to a halt for one day as a gesture of sympathy towards our compatriots in the West Bank, and in defiance of the prevailing aggression there. Of course, there were some political and propaganda benefits derived from such a move. One wonders, however, whether those benefits did offset the value of the time lost in the event. Instead of halting work, it could have been more appropriate to increase the working hours, in order to augment national production and progress. An increase in productivity would have borne more impact on world opinion and the other countries' attitudes than a stoppage. Whatever the effects of the stoppage, the attainment of our goals has, more likely than not, been delayed by at least one day.

The imposition of our will upon the world would be much more effective by increasing our working hours than by taking a day off.

## LETTERS

To the Editor:

WE HAVE READ with great interest the article "How Amman came to be" by Meg Abu Hamdan published in Jordan Times issue of 24th of March, 1982 and would like to have the opportunity to add new information to the knowledge about the evolution of Jordan's capital.

As friends of Jordan, we are interested in everything related to your hospitable and interesting country and to her hardworking and talented people.

Whilst expressing our satisfaction as regards your praiseworthy preoccupation to bring forth long time endeavours aimed at making Amman the modern metropolis of today, we would like to help in restoring the his-

torical truth by kindly asking you to amend the paragraph related to the battle of Plevna (or Plevna, but not Plevna, as written in the article).

The defeat of the Ottomans was due to the combined efforts of allied Russian and Romanian regular armies and Bulgarian volunteer groups. The commander of the allied troops was Prince Carol of Romania. The commander of the Ottoman garrison of Plevna was the brilliant Ottoman Gen. Osman Pasha who, after having been wounded, handed over his sword to the Romanian Col. Cerchez (pronounced Chayrkayz) whose name -- by a bizarre whim of history -- means Circassian in Romanian.

The Romano-Russian-Ottoman war of 1877-1878 has for Romania the same significance as The Great Arab Revolt for Jordan, i.e. obtaining national

independence, which we hope, will explain our letter.

Valeriu Bogaciuc, Engineer  
Gheorghe Palei, Accountant

A letter was published some months ago in your newspaper. This was very derogatory of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines and maybe was relevant to the conditions prevailing at their time.

I feel that Alia should now be congratulated. Travelling to Amman and back again to London last month the service, condition of the plane, personal attention and general overall friendliness of the staff was, in my opinion, the best I have ever experienced.

A short flight both to and from Amman was also of an extremely high standard.

I must say conditions in the arrival lounge at Amman Air-

port could be improved. Long waits for luggage to be searched are extremely annoying after a long journey. Could an announcement be made to passengers giving apologies and possibly the reason why such thorough searches are necessary. The travelling public when "put in the picture" I am sure would be sympathetic to the reasons for the inconvenience. I do hope you publish my letter. I am sure that congratulations to staff would be a great encouragement to even better service when they know how much they are appreciated.

A visitor who has enjoyed her stay in Jordan.

Lesley Hackson  
47 Woodlands Park,  
Merrrow,  
Guildford,  
Surrey,  
England.

## Beyond the grave

By Claud Morris

Claud Morris is the editor of the London-based magazine "Voice of the Arab World"

The current Israeli campaign against newspapers and writers who are supposed to favour the Arabs even reaches beyond the grave, extraordinary as this may seem. For example, take the case of Fred Sparks, who at one time worked with distinction for the now defunct "Chicago Daily News". Fred won a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting. He covered the plight of the Palestinian refugees after the Israeli war of independence in 1948 and was deeply affected by what he saw.

Fred died just over a year ago, at the too-young age of 65. When the lawyers dug out his will they found to their surprise that he had unexpectedly left \$30,000 to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is (whatever the varying views about it in the opposite camp), the outfit that schools and supports the tens of thousands of families still in the refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere.

One would suppose that the wishes of this veteran American journalist, prompted, as his friends believe to be, by purely humanitarian motives without thought of politics, would be honoured without further ado. What could be more simple? However, it was not to be.

Contrary to the public good

The reason is that there is an obscure U.S. law that legal bequests that "run contrary to the public good" can be denied by the American courts under long-established legal precedents. As a result, two major Jewish organisations, namely the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith are now opposing Fred's will. In April they will appear in the New York Surrogate Court, which oversees the disposition of the estates of deceased parties, in an attempt to block his bequest.

These two organisations want to examine in court the "structure, aims and activities" of the P.L.O. in order to show that the bequest should not be allowed. I should add, moreover, that

Fred himself was a Jew, son of a distinguished American Jewish lawyer who once served the New York State Assembly. What Fred saw in the Middle East refugee camps became to him "a matter of conscience". He was also a talented, working newspaperman who abhorred terrorism or brutality in any shape or form.

Way up in the heaven in which he has surely gone, Fred must be allowing himself a wry smile. Fred, who opposed Nazi tyranny as did all good Jews and put himself on the front line in World War II, must be wondering what is happening to the great conscience of the Jewish people when a bunch of Manhattan lawyers, from his father's own tribe, reach out to deny his wishes.

These legal gentlemen are to argue in April that if Fred's bequest is fulfilled it will mean an "open door" so that similar bequests could be made to such organisations as the Basque Separatists in Spain or the F.A.L.N., the Puerto Rican extremist group, or even to the I.R.A., Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.

They are, of course, basically unconcerned about such other causes. There is no New York Congressman in an Irish district that I know of who will openly oppose the I.R.A. and take the chance of upsetting Irish supporters. No Congressman serving the Puerto Rican immigrants or the Spanish community for that matter, will stick his neck out to oppose some bequest which leaves a few thousand dollars in a dissident Caribbean or Central American group. But they will of course, fight against a bequest to the Palestinian movement, knowing full well that no Arab-American electorate exists to seriously oppose them.

As Zehdi Terzi, the P.L.O. representative at the U.N., told David Margolick of the "New York Times" the other day: "This is a violation of Fred Sparks' rights to dispose of his legacy according to his wishes."

Agreed. Like most journalists I uphold Fred's right, in freedom terms, to spend his own money as he pleases and leave it to whoever he desires. It is a sad day for liberty when any man, whatever their political predilections, argue otherwise.

## One law for all

UNITED STATES Congressman Paul McCloskey of California has asked the United States government to consider withdrawing all military and economic aid from Israel unless Israel agrees to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He asked that American aid be denied to any country that does not sign the non-proliferation treaty. Representative McCloskey is one of the few political leaders in the United States who dare to come out with such a clear position vis-a-vis American policy towards Israel, and in doing so he opens himself up to the full force of the Israeli lobby's destructive forces. Yet we think that the attitude he represents is one that has to gain force within the United States if American policy in the Middle East is ever to regain any measure of credibility. In short, what Mr. McCloskey asks for -- and what the Arabs have requested from America for many years -- is for America to treat Israel as it treats all other nations. Whether in the field of human rights, respect for United Nations resolutions or adherence to the terms of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the key point remains the American policy of making exceptions for Israel that it does not make for any other nation. We see this clearly yet again this week with the American mediation in the Falklands dispute. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig rightly asks Argentina to respect principles of self-determination and U.N. resolutions, but he does not seem prepared to ask Israel to accept the same principles vis-a-vis the Palestinians and the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr. McCloskey's attitude is refreshing and reasonable -- and very much in the best tradition of American respect for universal law.

## Serving the homeland

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein has appointed the third National Consultative Council (NCC) which will continue the positive cooperation between the people and the government. King Hussein has set the tone by enabling the Jordanian people to play through the NCC a role of national solidarity.

The NCC is the arena where democracy is carried out: therefore, the duty of the council should be to translate this democratic practice into positive achievements. The council, then, should be revitalised by renewing its popular tributes in order to be able to do a better job. This is why the number of the members was increased.

It is needless to say that serving the homeland is not linked with a seat in the council or any other field. Every citizen can and should do his full duty because he belongs to this country.

The great hopes pinned on the NCC stem from the national aspirations and the pan-Arab responsibilities carried by Jordan. These aspirations and responsibilities require more interaction and solidarity between people and government. They also demand the sharing of the burden attached to these responsibilities.

Heavy duties and weighty efforts await the new NCC which is expected to give and accomplish a lot. There is no doubt that the new NCC will strengthen democratic practices and step up con-

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

struction in Jordan due to the trust awarded to its members by the King and the people and because of the national commitment which characterises its members.

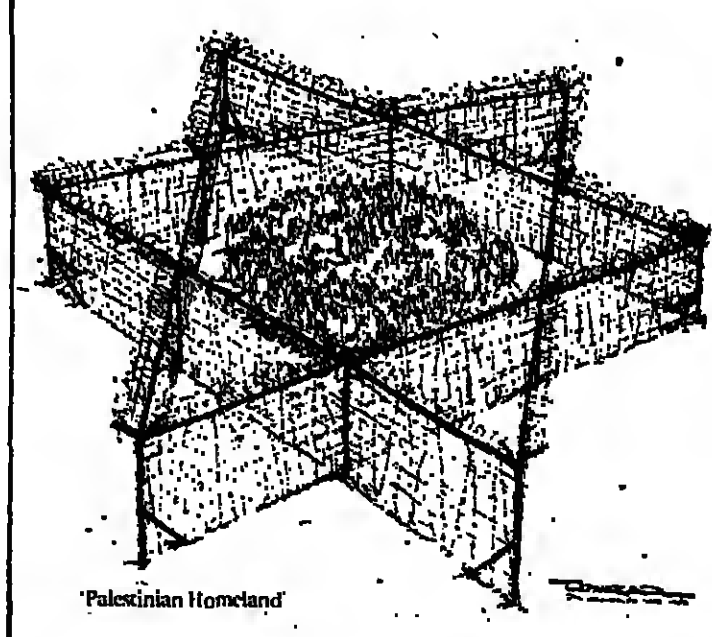
## An appreciated initiative

AL DUSTOUR: The efforts being exerted by Algeria to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war strengthens those put forward by Islamic and Non-aligned states to stop the protracted fighting which threatens the region's peace and security and throws it into the whirlpool of international conflict. Although the Algerian attempt has been somewhat delayed, it is, nonetheless, a move worthy of appreciation. Every Arab and Muslim citizen must try to put an end to this war. It is a duty imposed and dictated by reason, religion and loyalty to Arab and Muslim interests.

The Algerian President has sent a special envoy to Tehran and Baghdad at a time when another Arab state has chosen to openly employ its political, informative and military power to support Iran against Iraq. There are other Arab parties which incite Iran to go on with the war by supplying it with weapons, military experts and by closing the border with Iraq and banning Iraqi oil to run through their land.

We can understand some Arabs' reservations about this war which has been imposed on Iraq; we might understand that some could not remain neutral; but what we cannot understand is the gloating of some Arab parties over Iraq's mishaps and, at the same time, their trying to stick knives in its back.

Therefore, we hope that the Algerian initiative will continue until it puts an end to this war. Algeria is not expecting Arabs and Muslims to thank it for its efforts. Algeria was successful in putting an end to the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran. We are sure that Algeria's efforts will be welcomed by Iraq which, from the very beginning of the war and from a position of strength, had declared its readiness to stop the war if Iran recognised its rights and sovereignty. It remains for Tehran to listen to reason, logic and wisdom and respond to the good offices of Islamic and the Non-aligned committees. Only then could differences and disputes be easily settled by negotiations.



## JORDAN TELEVISION

**CHANNEL 3**

5:30 Koran  
6:30 Cartoons  
6:45 Children's Programme  
6:55 Children's Programme  
7:25 Local Programme  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Arabic Series  
9:30 Arabic Series  
10:15 Books and Authors  
11:10 News in Arabic

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Morning Show  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Astronauts  
9:10 Documentary:  
Diamonds in the Sky  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Ollies

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz, AM  
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:45 Morning Show  
8:00 News Headlines  
8:03 Morning Show  
8:30 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:05 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 News Summary  
14:30 Now Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
15:05 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 Discovering Music  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea  
18:30 Story Time

19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:10 News Reports  
19:30 Instrumentals  
20:30 News Summary  
21:00 Evening Show  
21:03 News Summary  
21:05 Evening Show  
21:57 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

**GMT**  
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style  
04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections  
05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Famous Pianist of the Past 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Motet 08:30 Brain of Britain 1982 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Letter from Everywhere 10:30 Jane Eyre 11:00 World News, News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio News 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 With Great Pleasure 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 These Musical Islands 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Haydn 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 News Ideas 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Top Twenty 18:40 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey 23:30 Top Twenty

## VOICE OF AMERICA

**GMT**  
03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:15 Feature: Space and Man 16:30 News Music USA 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)  
8:00 Cairo (EA)  
8:25 Athens (Aegean)  
9:00 Larnaca (CY)  
9:40 Cairo  
9:45 Ohadran  
9:45 Kuwait  
9:50 Moscow, Dubai  
10:10 Cairo  
10:15 Abu Dhabi  
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
15:30 Jeddah (Saudiya)  
16:45 Bangkok  
17:00 Cairo  
17:30 Cairo (EA)  
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens  
18:05 Paris (AF)  
18:15 Zurich (SR)  
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
20:30 Beirut  
01:00 Beirut  
01:00 Cairo  
02:00 Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo

## EMERGENCIES

**DOCTORS:**  
Amman: 71828/78420  
Abdul Kader Al Lala 56046  
Zargu: 82038/82786  
Mustafa Al Fayyad  
Ghazi Al Rusan

## PHARMACIES:

Amman: 23141  
Al Arabiyah Al Kubra 32988  
Hijazi 812280  
Umm Umayyah 71119  
Halish 72861  
Zargu: 82038/82786  
Al Azami  
Irbid: 34742193  
Mazhar Al Halabi

## TAXIS:

Asfour 23238

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24849  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84955

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 62496.  
Jordani Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Mas an

excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 102.1/102.6  
Lebanese pound 70.3/70.8  
Syrian pound 60.2/60.4  
Iraqi dinar 642.5/648.3  
Kuwaiti dinar 121.9/122.6  
Egyptian pound 322.8/330.6  
Qatari riyal 96.1/96.6

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-4-7-8  
Police headquarters 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777  
24 hours a day for emergency  
Airport information (ALIA) 92285/92286  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 150  
Eggplant (small) 100  
Potatoes (imported) 200  
Marrow (small) 230  
Marrow (large) 230  
Cucumber (small) 260  
Cucumber (large) 200  
Hot Green Pepper 800  
Sweet Pepper 600  
Cabbage 90  
Onions (dry) 70  
Green onions 100  
Spinach 170  
Coconut (piece) 330  
Beans 330  
Peas 260  
Bammas (Mushrooms) 225  
Pars 180  
Garlic 600  
Green Almonds per 1/4 pounds 400

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:34  
Sunrise 6:59  
Dhuhr 11:35  
Asr 3:13  
Maghrib 6:11  
Isha 7:39

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 95.3/95.5  
Omani rial 1010/1018  
Yemeni rial 347.5/349.5  
U.K. sterling 616/619.7  
W. German mark 144.6/145.5  
Swiss franc 177.8/178.9  
French franc 55.6/55.9

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 2200  
Cablegram or telegram 18  
Telephone:  
Information 13  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 12  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

## MARKET PRICES

Potatoes (local) 180  
Broad Beans 80  
Apples (Golden) 240  
Apples (Double Red) 240  
Apples (Starline) 240  
Lemons 170  
Oranges (Shamouti) 160  
Oranges (Valencia) 150  
Cauliflowers (white) 150  
Carrot 150  
Turnips 150  
Lettuce (a head) 150  
Radish 150  
Sage 150  
Chard 150  
Parsley 150  
Grapenuts 150  
Apples (American) 150  
Apples (Japanese) 150

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## Portugal bank rate up 1% *Uncertainty hits lira*

LISBON (R) — The Portuguese government put up the bank rate by one percentage point Tuesday as part of an economic package aimed at tightening credit and stimulating new investment.

The bank rate went up to 19 per cent, the first rise since 1978. The government also made borrowing, especially in the short term, more expensive to discourage consumer credit.

Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro said the country had been resorting excessively to credit in recent months and this had fuelled inflation and increased the country's short term foreign debt.

Inflation was running at 20 per cent at the end of last year and the short-term debt represents 30 per cent of the current \$10 billion foreign debt, according to government figures.

Mr. Salgueiro said the measures would encourage investment by giving preferential credit rates to companies in priority sectors of agriculture and industry.

"The aim is to improve efficiency in agriculture and industry and stimulate their development," he said.

MILAN (R) — The Italian lira came under heavy pressure Tuesday, partly because of political uncertainty in Rome, and weakened against other currencies in the European Monetary System (EMS), dealers said.

Selling was triggered by the deepening crisis for Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's government and a belief that tighter foreign exchange controls imposed at the weekend were insufficient to protect Italy's balance of payments, they said.

## Gold fever strikes Japan

By Richard C. Hanson

**TOKYO: The Japanese have caught gold fever, paradoxically just as the yellow metal has lost much of its glittery allure in the West.**

Last year an unprecedented rush to board gold made Japan, normally a minor operator in the world gold markets, the highest source of new demand for gold in the world. Japan's imports of gold rose more than five fold during the year to about 167.3 tonnes. In one month alone, November, a drop in the price of gold to a two-year low prompted a record 43 tonnes of gold to be imported, helping make non-monetary gold the single biggest import from the European Community in 1981. Total gold imports amounted to ¥537 billion (\$2.27 billion).

It is perhaps too early to say whether Japan's new found interest in gold is to be a temporary affair or a lasting love.

"Some people are very naive about gold," says Mr. Tadahiko Fukami, a senior managing director of Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo (TKK), by far the largest gold dealer in Japan (and the only one recognised as a dealer and assayer by the London Gold Market). "They just want to hold it in their hands," he says. About 80 per cent of the private gold sales are in the form of small 100 gram ingots or less.

Simple curiosity may also help explain why Japan alone last year continued to be a bullish buyer in an otherwise bearish market. The still prosperous Japanese are financially in a better position to indulge themselves in such curiosities.

A visit to TKK's busy main sales outlet in downtown Tokyo indicates that gold buyers are a diverse lot. TKK says its customers are particularly fussy that the gold they buy does indeed glisten. So it

pays careful attention to packaging its ingots.

Sophisticated Japanese buyers however, are increasingly inclined to view gold as part of an overall personal investment strategy. One obvious factor in the gold boom is a government plan to enforce strictly the tax rules on deposit and other interest income from 1984 onwards, the so-called greco card system.

There is believed to be a huge pool of "underground" funds (much of it in the form of falsified Postal Savings accounts) which may tend to flow toward tax-safe investments, such as private hoarding of gold. There is so far not much evidence to link the tax evasion to the gold boom, but the existence of a link is widely assumed.

But perhaps the most important factor behind the boom is simply that historically Japanese investors have been denied the opportunity to hoard gold. This, many believe, has created an enormous amount of pent up demand.

Individual holdings of gold were strictly controlled after the Second World War by limiting overall trade in gold. Since Japan produces a negligible amount of gold itself, this meant holding back imports, which were not liberalised until 1973. The government acted then to stem an embarrassing large inflow of smuggled gold, which had been encouraged by artificially high prices inside the country.

But the stage was not set for the emergence of a lively gold retail market until exports were liberalised in July 1978. This assured investors that they would be able

to sell any physical gold they bought.

The amount of gold being hoarded in Japan by individuals, despite three years of rapid growth, is still reckoned to be only 500 tonnes. This compares with over 6,000 tonnes in France. TKK believes that Japanese consumers will eventually hoard up to 3,000 tonnes.

The Japanese government shows little interest in adding gold to the official reserves. It holds only 750 tonnes or so of gold, compared with 8,000 tonnes held by the U.S., preferring to keep most of its reserves invested in U.S. Treasury bills.

The U.S. obviously prefers this arrangement to having Japan buy Russian gold, and is believed many years ago to have discouraged a plan to buy gold directly from the Soviet Union. The Russians these days are actively promoting direct sales of gold to dealers in Tokyo.

There are two major efforts under way to make gold even more popular. First the commercial banks and securities houses are seeking permission to start, in April, selling physical gold across the counter in their branches, offering gold passbook accounts and gold certificates — ideas borrowed from the U.S.

The banks want to compete directly with the handful of gold dealers already in the retail market. These include a tiny number of newly-formed subsidiaries of securities houses (Nikko, Yamaichi and Daiwa) and a large trading house (Sumitomo Corporation).

But the main target is Tanaka Kikinzoku, which has 86 franchised outlets and a network of 500 shops as well as nine of its own branches spread throughout Japan. TKK holds a monopolistic grip on retail sales, estimated at perhaps half to two-thirds of the market. It introduced Krugerrands into the market (five tonnes of them last year), and can claim more res-

ponsibility for fostering the gold boom than anyone except perhaps the Russians.

TKK, which was founded in 1885 and remains a tightly held family business, literally decides daily pricing for gold in Japan on its own.

TKK's virtual pricing monopoly is one of the main targets of those promoting the creation of a Tokyo Gold Futures Market. The 20 founding members of the market, mostly trading houses and mining companies, are under firm guidance from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). It sat down last month to decide on rules before trading starts up late in March.

TKK must consider these developments a threat to its control of the market. It has in fact rather arrogantly refused to join the Gold Futures Market. So far the 34-member smelters' association has also toed the TKK line, but advocates of the market think some smelters will break ranks if the market is a success.

MITI's strategy has been to take a cautious, non-disruptive approach to the market. Speculation, frowned upon by the Finance Ministry, will be discouraged by an extremely high cash margin requirement of 20 per cent. Moreover, MITI calculates the annual trading volume will start on a low 300-500 tonnes, or just about twice demand for physical gold in Japan. By contrast, at the Comex in New York, the ratio is 50 to one.

MITI is not especially concerned that Tokyo take its place immediately as a link in the international gold futures market. Its aim is to provide a domestic market so that importers and users can hedge. More important, MITI wants to use the official futures market to help rid the market of the unseemly excesses of Japan's gold fever.

— Financial Times

## EEC to meet on Falkland crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — A special meeting of European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers has been called Tuesday at British request to discuss the Falkland Islands crisis, a Belgian foreign ministry spokesman said.

He said British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who will be attending his first meeting of EEC foreign ministers, would inform his colleagues of the results of the recent shuttle diplomacy by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The community's member states agreed on April 10 to impose a ban on Argentine imports into the community in protest at the Argentine seizure of the islands.

Diplomatic sources said that following this measure, the toughest trade sanction ever imposed by the EEC, Britain's partners wished to be intimately informed on developments in the situation.

They said Mr. Pym would personally thank other EEC governments for their swift display of solidarity with Britain over the crisis.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm Tuesday but below the highs in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 563.6.

Nervousness surrounding the British government's attitude to Argentine proposals to try to resolve the Falklands crisis left many shares below the day's highs, dealers said.

But among the leaders Glaxo ended 16p higher at 621 and Natwest was up 8p at 421 after 423. Lloyds, which has extensive interests in Argentina, was up 3p at 423 after 426.

Gains of 4p to 6p were posted against Bowater, GEC, Grand Met, Hawker Siddeley and Tubes. Gold shares and North American issues were mixed.

Government bonds traded quietly after an initial flurry but ended with gains stretching to 3/4 point at the long end. The government broker sold small amounts of stock at the higher levels, dealers said.

Discount houses were higher across the board on the firmer tone of government bonds. Union added 20p to 433 while Gerard added 12p to 259. John Menzies rose 17p to 253 after higher annual results while Smiths Industries ended 7p down at 338 after 351 following interims.

Under the new measures, companies will have to show they are making efforts to increase their capital and assets before getting credit from banks.

Mr. Salgueiro said export credits would also be more carefully controlled, with priority given to exporters seeking new markets.

Up to now export credits have been virtually automatic.

Mr. Salgueiro said although credit growth had fallen from 30 per cent in 1981 to about 22 per cent now, the demand for borrowing was still high.

He said the government had also raised the banks' compulsory reserves to help limit the amount of money available for lending.

Mr. Salgueiro announced the setting up of a holding company to streamline management of the large public sector.

The holding company will take over the running of nationalised industries' budgets and accounts from different ministers who sometimes have conflicting methods of management.

## Rain eases China's drought

PEKING (R) — Heavy rain fell in Peking Tuesday for the first time since last autumn, easing a severe drought which has been threatening this year's harvests of winter wheat and other crops.

It was not immediately clear how widespread the rainfall was in the north China plain, where a large part of the winter wheat crop

is grown.

Water stocks in reservoirs throughout northern China have dwindled in recent months. The China Daily reported three weeks ago that levels were more than 50 per cent down on the same period of 1981, also a year of below-average rainfall.

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## SPORTS

## Czechoslovakia team has experience but some say younger players needed



*This is one in a series of feature stories on soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 13 - July 11. Czechoslovakia will play in Group 4 along with England, France and Kuwait.*

PRAGUE (A.P.) — If the World Soccer Cup in Spain is to be decided by experience, Czechoslovakia could be formidable. The Czechs have kept basically the same team for the last half-dozen years. They finished third in the European Championship two years ago.

At the heart of Czech football are two seasoned stars of Dukla Prague — striker Zdenek Nehoda, who recently took a law degree at Prague University, and Ladislav Vizek, a ball artist — plus veteran striker Marian Masny of Slovan Bratislava.

But the critics wonder if coach Jozef Venglos is being too conservative in sticking to his older players. They say Czechoslovakia must switch to younger strikers like Peter Janicka and Werner Licka if they are to survive the first stage of the World Cup.

The Czechs have to edge past either France or England to get into the two top places in their group and advance to the second phase. Kuwait is the fourth team in the group and the underdog. The Czechs had a moderately impressive record in the qualifying competition. They defeated Wales and the Soviet Union at home and held the Russians to a 1-1 draw in the last away game.

Wales edged the Czechs 1-0 at home. Their major slip was to lose 0-3 in Turkey. And surprisingly they managed only a 1-1 in Iceland.

Czech soccer players have the reputation of maturing more slowly than players elsewhere. It is rare for teenagers to play in the Czech first division.

Venglos, commenting on Czechoslovakia's draw in Spain, said he would rely on the players from the 1980 European Championship side. But later he qualified his remarks.

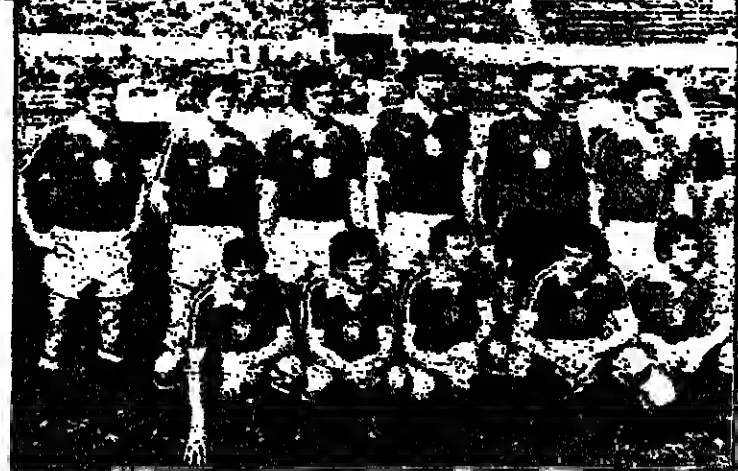
"We will have to take into account overall performances — in league games and international matches," he said. "We have a squad of 30 players to choose from. The decisive factors will be fitness and form."

A possible newcomer to the World Cup is forward Zdenek Valek, 24, of Banik Ostrava, who does equally well on both wings. He has already played for his country once.

Another who has been awaiting his chance is Thomas Kriz, 23, of Dukla Prague. Sports writers describe him as a stylish left winger who could become a great player. Until now Marian Masny has kept him out of the Czech lineup.

Both Venglos and Nehoda, the captain, said Czechoslovakia is in a tight group in Spain.

emians, 22, 6 caps. Midfielders: Jan Kozak, Dukla Prague, 27, 52 caps. Premysl Biscovsky, Prague Bohemians, 31, 37 caps. Antonin Panenka, Rapid Vienna, 34, 56 caps. He is one of Czechoslovakia's best known players, skillful but perhaps lacking in stamina. He may be passed over because he plays as a professional in Austria. Peter Nemec, Banik Ostrava, 24, 3 caps. Jan Berger, Sparta Prague, 26, 9 caps. Forwards: Ladislav Vizek, Dukla Prague, 26, 30 caps. Zdenek Nehoda, Dukla Prague, 31, 52 caps. He has scored more than 30 goals for Czechoslovakia. German clubs are reported to want him, but Czech players are not given permits to play abroad until they are 32. Marian Masny, Slovan Bratislava, 31, 72 caps. Werner Licka, Banik Ostrava, 27, 9 caps. Zdenek Valek, Banik Ostrava, 24, 1 cap. Peter Janicka, Brno, 23, 11 caps. Tomas Kriz, Dukla Prague, 21, 3 caps.



## Hungary edges Yugoslavia at European table tennis

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary stormed to a remarkable 5-2 win over previously unbeaten Yugoslavia in the men's first category team event at the European Table Tennis Championships Monday night to snatch first place in Group 'B'.

The Hungarians looked in formidable form on the first day of the championships on Saturday when they thrashed the Soviet Union 5-0, only to fall to West Germany 5-3 later the same day.

Monday night they showed the sort of form which gave them five titles in the 1978 championships in Duisberg, West Germany. Yugoslavia also qualified for the semifinals.

Hungary will play titleholders



## Munich girl Sylvia Hanika wins New York tournament

BONN (DaD) — Sylvia Hanika, 22, from Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, beat Martina Navratilova of the United States 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the Masters Final in New York. Miss Navratilova, the world's No. 2 seed, said: "I wasn't my own worst

enemy. Sylvia was simply fantastic. There was just nothing I could do about her serves." Miss Hanika had just recovered from a car crash last November. She has been playing tournament tennis for four seasons and hopes in a year or two to be among the top three.

## Kuwait arranging World Cup shuttle for fans

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Sports officials here are making arrangements to fly up to 10,000 soccer fans from Kuwait — and perhaps as many as 90,000 from European vacation spots — to Spain for the World Cup finals in June and July.

"We are in the process of finalising these arrangements," a spokesman for the Kuwait Football Federation said Tuesday night. "Initially, 4,260 are to be flown from Kuwait to Spain. But the number might in due course be increased to about 10,000."

In addition, many of the estimated 90,000 Kuwaitis who spend their summer vacations in Europe are expected to travel to Spain to cheer their countrymen on, the official said.

While travel agents will oversee travel arrangements for Kuwaitis between European capitals and

Madrid, sports officials will supervise the process here in Kuwait.

Officials said eight Boeing 747 jetliners of the Kuwait Airways Company (KAC) and 10 Air Iberia DC-10s have already been set aside on the assumption that 4,260 fans will go to Spain.

But a contingency plan has been devised whereby nine more Air Iberia DC-10s would be chartered by KAC to fly an additional 5,000 or more fans.

These fans will "pay their own travel expenses," one official said. "The government will not pay for them."

Kuwaitis are excited about their team's participation in the World Cup finals.

"While we do not expect to win the World Cup, we hope our participation will show the world that Kuwaitis are Asia's football masters," said one sports official, who

## Salazar wins Boston Marathon in record time

BOSTON (R) — Alberto Salazar sprinted the final 800 metres and overtook leader Dick Beardsley to win a thrilling 86th annual Boston Marathon in a record two hours eight minutes 51 seconds Monday.

Cuban-born Salazar, the fastest marathon runner in the world, had shadowed fellow American Beardsley over the last 11 km into the city centre. He then unleashed his telling sprint which carried him to a narrow victory.

Beardsley refused to give up after the pre-race favourite shot past him and finished only two seconds, about seven metres, behind.

West German Charlotte Teske won the women's category with a time of 2:29:30, over three minutes slower than the race record set by New Zealander Allison Roe last year.

Sunny skies and a slight breeze greeted the 7,623 starters.

American John Lodwick was a distant third in 2:12:01 and four-times winner Bill Rodgers of the United States fourth in 2:12:38.

The leader for the first 3.2 km was Thomas Aweu of Tanzania. But he faded quickly when American Ron Tabb and Finland's Haken Spik took the lead, running as a team.

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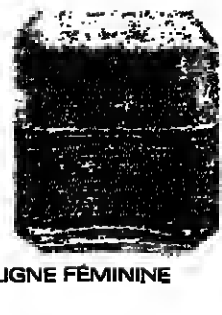
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## WORLD

## Sweden swings to the left after years of centre-liberal government

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden has swung back to the left with Sunday's election of Olof Palme and his Social Democrats but commentators ruled out any sudden change in this country of consensus politics.

The Social Democrats regained power after six years in opposition by capturing 166 seats in the 349-member parliament, a gain of 12 and majority of three over the non-Socialists.

The Communists survived popular anger over events in Poland and held onto their 20 seats to give the left-wing block a total of 186 seats.

Outgoing Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin, who headed a shaky minority centre-liberal coalition, handed his resignation to the speaker of parliament Sunday. But he will remain as caretaker prime minister until parliament opens on Oct. 4.

The Social Democrats will discuss Monday forming a cabinet to be presented to the Riksdag (parliament) on October 9.

Mr. Palme staked his political future on a controversial proposal to establish collective funds to buy into private industry. If the funds were set up, workers and firms would pay from their wages and profits into a collective pool to buy shares in companies quoted on the stock exchange.

## Palme: Man of action

STOCKHOLM (R) — Olof Palme, the victor in Sunday's general election, is Sweden's most charismatic politician and the only national leader who is well known abroad.

Never content on the narrow stage of domestic politics, the eloquent Social Democratic Party leader has involved himself constantly in international affairs both as prime minister from 1969 to 1976 and in opposition since.

Mr. Palme, 55, has the world headlines most recently when he acted as the United Nations peace envoy to Iran and Iraq, locked in war for the past two years.

He was also instrumental in founding the independent commission on disarmament and security issues, a group of politicians from East and West who have just completed a study of the arms race.

Mr. Palme, vice president of the Socialist International, is a close friend of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and West German Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt. Like Dr. Kreisky, he is a firm believer that neutral countries should be "active" in their non-alignment.

He first put this idea into practice in the late 1960s when as prime minister he denounced U.S. involvement in Vietnam and gave political asylum to American draft dodgers.

This policy caused a long chill in relations between Washington and neutral Sweden.

But Mr. Palme showed he was not one-sided in lashing out in plain language against what he saw as oppression.

After the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, he described the subsequent Czechoslovak leadership as "henchmen of dictatorship." He called the Spanish government under the late Gen. Franco "damned murderers."

During the early 1970s, he greatly increased Sweden's aid to developing countries and urged rich nations to give more consideration to Third World economic demands.

However his political achievements are not confined to the foreign sphere.

He headed three successive Social Democratic governments and largely through overseas borrowing, shielded Sweden from the worst of the worldwide recession until a series of small scandals and his unpopular pro-nuclear power policy brought him down in the 1976 general elections.

He fought the current election with promises to defend Sweden's comprehensive welfare state and a daring proposal for the collectivized financing of industry.

## Gen. Evren arrives in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Turkey's military ruler Gen. Kenan Evren arrived here Monday for a four-day official visit which will include talks with Yugoslav leaders on major world issues, bilateral ties and regional cooperation in the Balkans.

The visit was originally planned for last spring but was postponed. Later Gen. Evren visited Romania and Bulgaria, the two countries which together with Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece take part in multilateral Balkan cooperation.

Yugoslav officials said relations between Belgrade and Ankara had developed favourably in the past two years and the two countries were ready to promote their cooperation further, particularly in economic affairs.

Gen. Evren's talks with Yugoslav leaders would centre on the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Madrid follow-up conference to the 1975 Helsinki European security summit, the officials said.

The Cyprus problem was expected to come up during Gen. Evren's talks with Yugoslav leaders, diplomats said.

Gen. Evren praised the role of the Turkish army in internal political affairs. He said the army had in the past two years secured stability in the country.

He said the number of military officers occupying civilian posts had been steadily dropping, but he avoided a direct answer when asked when the army would hand back power to civilians.

Princess Grace on being a mother of celebrities

LONDON (A.P.) — Princess Grace, who received a state funeral in Monaco Saturday following her death last Tuesday, found her greatest challenge in bringing up her three children but hoped they would be able to withstand the glare of media publicity.

The Sunday People, a British tabloid newspaper, quoted the former Hollywood star as saying shortly before her death that she was pleased with the way Stephanie, 17, Albert, 24, and Caroline, 25, were growing up.

"Being a mother is a very creative job," the paper quoted, her as saying. "In today's world, it may be looked down on but I think there is no greater challenge to women than raising children and trying to help them build their characters."

In what it claimed was her last full interview before her death following an automobile accident, the paper quoted the princess as saying: "Caroline is a very bright girl, Stephanie is still in the process of growing and maturing and will do extremely well."

Of Prince Albert, she said: "He is not as serious as he is made out to be. He is rather profound, a philosopher, but he also has a great sense of humour."

Princess Grace told the paper she felt her children had to be independent and self-sufficient.

"You want to give them your experiences in life but they have to learn for themselves. You cannot make your children's decisions."

But, she added, "You only have to hope they won't be too badly hurt in finding out about life. I think this celebrity thing has got out of hand. I think it has been very hard for my children."

Addressing reporters at a Sept. 17 press conference called by the NAAA, Mr. Sadd said, "It is imperative that our government move forcefully to stop Israel's renewed aggression against Lebanon... Israel must not be allowed to use the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel as an excuse to resume its quest for military control of Lebanon."

Mr. Sadd told reporters that the NAAA has contacted the chairman of the appropriate senate and house committees, asking them to request clarification from the Reagan administration as to whether the statement of "clear violation" of the ceasefire constitutes the necessary determination to trigger implementation.

Princess Grace's death followed her husband Prince Ranier's death in 1982. She was 52 years old.

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## Amin Gemayel set to take Bashir's place

By Nabil Tannous

BEIRUT (R) — Amin Gemayel now seems assured of almost unanimous backing to take the place his murdered brother Bashir when the national assembly meets Tuesday to elect a new president of Lebanon.

The suggestion that Lebanese Muslim leaders would be willing to support a Falangist candidate for the presidency would have seemed wildly unlikely six months ago.

The election of Bashir Gemayel to the presidency initially aroused strong opposition, mainly from leftist groups.

But soon his image in Muslim west Beirut changed, perhaps because of what was perceived as his opposition to a peace treaty with Israel and his concern for winning Muslim support.

Bashir Gemayel, who was due to assume the presidency on Thursday, was killed last week in a massive bomb explosion.

Grief over his death was genuine among a large section of the Muslim community. He received a tribute from the leftist newspaper As-Safir, which said he had been moving from the image of a "Franco" to one of "de Gaulle" to try to save Lebanon.

While Bashir was commander of the "Lebanese forces" Christian militia, Amin has been a deputy and a politician. As such, he had maintained good relations with many other Lebanese and Arab politicians.

During his electoral campaign, he called at the higher Islamic Shiite Council headquarters where he also met a representative of the Mufti of Lebanon, the Sunni Muslim leader, and received assurances of both Shiite and Sunni Muslim support.

One factor in favour of Amin Gemayel is that the Lebanese are

anxious to emerge from the recurrent cycle of violence which has gripped the country for the past seven years.

After the 1975-76 civil war, Lebanese heaved a sigh of relief at the entry of Syrian troops as a peace-keeping force which put an end to all-out fighting.

But in 1978, fighting broke out between the Falangist militia and Syrian troops, whom they regarded as having become an army of occupation.

The clashes ended after an Arab conference at Beledjine, near Beirut, adopted a number of resolutions stressing the Arab character of Lebanon, strengthening the authority of the state and arranging for the replacement of Syrian troops at some points by other Arab soldiers serving in the peace-keeping Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

There was a recurrence of violence in the following years, the most serious being in 1981, with artillery duels between predominantly Muslim west Beirut and Christian east Beirut.

But the Israeli-Palestinian fighting this summer brought devastating damage to Beirut and suffering to the civilian population, with power and water supplies cut off for long periods.

With the election of Bashir, life seemed to be gradually returning to normal and a number of cross-points between the two halves of the capital which had been closed since the civil war were reopened.

One newspaper editorial said the death of Bashir and the Israeli thrust into west Beirut brought the situation "back to zero."

A businessman who had returned to Lebanon from abroad after reassuring news following Bashir's election said: "I wonder if I should have returned after all."

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There was a recurrence of violence in the following years, the most serious being in 1981, with artillery duels between predominantly Muslim west Beirut and Christian east Beirut.

But the Israeli-Palestinian fighting this summer brought devastating damage to Beirut and suffering to the civilian population, with power and water supplies cut off for long periods.

With the election of Bashir, life seemed to be gradually returning to normal and a number of cross-points between the two halves of the capital which had been closed since the civil war were reopened.

One newspaper editorial said the death of Bashir and the Israeli thrust into west Beirut brought the situation "back to zero."

A businessman who had returned to Lebanon from abroad after reassuring news following Bashir's election said: "I wonder if I should have returned after all."

During his electoral campaign, he called at the higher Islamic Shiite Council headquarters where he also met a representative of the Mufti of Lebanon, the Sunni Muslim leader, and received assurances of both Shiite and Sunni Muslim support.

One factor in favour of Amin Gemayel is that the Lebanese are

anxious to emerge from the recurrent cycle of violence which has gripped the country for the past seven years.

After the 1975-76 civil war, Lebanese heaved a sigh of relief at the entry of Syrian troops as a peace-keeping force which put an end to all-out fighting.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## California Club not to host Prince Philip

LOS ANGELES (R) — A dinner arranged for Britain's Prince Philip in Los Angeles will not be held as originally planned at a men-only club accused of discriminating against minority groups, British sources have said. Prince Philip, who arrives in the city Monday for a five-day visit, was due to attend a dinner on Thursday at the California Club, which bars women from membership and has been accused of discriminating against minority groups. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who is black, has made it known he would never enter the club. British sources said the man who is giving the dinner, Robert Strub, president of the Santa Anita racecourse, had accepted a suggestion by the International Equestrian Federation, of which Prince Philip is president, that it be cancelled or held elsewhere. Mr. Strub said he did not yet know where or if the dinner would now be held.

## Over 9,000 Poles fined for fraud

WARSAW (R) — More than 9,000 Poles have been fined for black market offences after a campaign by police and army to crack down on people making profits out of the country's economic crisis, the official news agency PAF said Monday. More than 9,000 people were fined, PAF said. It said that in one case a man living at Zakopane, in the south of the country, received a suspended prison sentence after police found 141 pairs of shoes, four fur coats and other goods in his flat.

## Paris charges 3 extremist suspects

PARIS (R) — Three suspected members of a banned extremist group, which has claimed responsibility for several bombings in France, have been charged with possessing arms and explosives, police said Monday. They said one of the three was 30-year-old Michel Camilleri, thought to be a founder of the Action Directe Group. The others, Charles Grosmanin and Olivier Chabaud, aged 31 and 24, were also charged Sunday with having false documents.

## Private vehicles banned from central Athens

ATHENS (R) — Private cars and lorries have been banned in the centre of Athens for two-and-a-half hours every day in an attempt to free the Greek capital from a poisonous cloud caused by pollution. The ban will continue until November when it will be increased to about 12 hours daily and cars will be allowed only on alternate days. The measure has already drawn complaints from trade and shopkeepers' associations that it will badly affect business in the centre of Athens. The government is considering extending the measure outside the centre of the capital, an authoritative source said.

## Indian fast breeder reactor getting ready

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India's first plutonium-based fast breeder reactor will go on stream soon, heralding the second phase of the nation's quest for nuclear power. Atomic energy officials said the 15 megawatt fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam near Madras in South India, was almost ready and its success would enable scientists to work out plans for the second phase. If everything goes well, India will set up several small such reactors with a giant 500 megawatt plant by the turn of the century.

## Hess brought back to Spandau prison

WEST BERLIN (R) — Former Nazi leader Rudolf Hess was returned from the British military hospital in West Berlin to his cell in Spandau prison Monday after responding to treatment for pleurisy. British military authorities announced Hess, 88, has been the sole inmate of the 600-cell prison where he is guarded alternately by troops of the four victorious World War II allies—Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

## FDP runs into trouble with Bavarian rightist

BONN (R) — Moves to form a new centre-right West German government hit a serious obstacle Monday when right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss threatened to withdraw support unless there were new elections this year.

Conservative opposition leader Helmut Kohl and Free Democratic (FDP) chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher were meeting later Monday to work out a deal to remove Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by next weekend.

But Mr. Strauss, whose 52 Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) deputies are essential to unseat Mr. Schmidt, said fresh elections this year were a non-

negotiable condition for CSU support in the Bundestag (lower house).

Mr. Genscher, who was foreign minister until the FDP walked out of Mr. Schmidt's government last Friday, has said his deeply split party does not want elections until early next year.

To unseat Mr. Schmidt, parliament must vote by an absolute majority of its 497 members to elect an alternative chancellor. This means Mr. Kohl would need his own 174 Christian Democrats (CDU), the 52 CSU deputies and at least 23 FDP members.

At least 18 of the total 53 Free Democratic deputies have said they will not vote for Mr. Kohl.

## 1st batch of Iranian oil experts arrive in Libya

TEHRAN (IRNA) — A group of 10 Iranian oil experts the first batch of a total of about 200, has left Tehran for the Libyan capital. They are to fill the vacancies created in the Libyan Oil Industries by the departing U.S. experts.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Kalhor said in Tehran that the group would stay in Libya for a year to train Libyans in exploration and refining operations. He added that the Libyan oil officials were of the opinion that Iranians

were of 'higher caliber' than the Americans.

He said Iran would assist any friendly country which requested help in oil affairs. He said another group of 50 would follow this one and the rest would go to Libya later on.

The Libyan Ambassador to Iran was quoted as saying that the common viewpoints of Iran and Libya towards Zionism and the Fez summit helped the two countries to become closer.

## Mrs. Gandhi given big welcome by Russians

MOSCOW (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here Monday on her first visit to the Soviet Union since 1976 and was given a huge official welcome by the Kremlin.

President Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were at Moscow's special Vnukovo airport and thousands of Muscovites were brought in to line the streets and wave flags as their motorcade drove past.

Moscow residents said the welcome was at least as warm as that given to Mrs. Gandhi on her last visit six years ago, at the height of her controversial state of emergency in India.

Non-Indian journalists were barred from the airport, apparently because of official sensitivity over Mr. Brezhnev's health. But the 75-year-old Soviet leader looked fit and lively in recorded television pictures of the scene.

Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied by her Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and by her son Rajiv, a close adviser. Indian

sources said she would have a first round of talks with Mr. Brezhnev later Monday and attend a Kremlin banquet.

The last such big welcome for a foreign visitor was staged two years ago for Afghan President Bahrak Karmal.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit follows a trip to Washington in August to repair ties with the United States, strained since 1971. Indian officials say their country is trying to improve relations with Washington and also to solve a border dispute with Peking, but not at the expense of relations with Moscow.

Relations between the two countries have been helped by flourishing economic ties but India has been embarrassed by the continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Indian officials said Mrs. Gandhi would certainly raise the Afghan stalemate in her two rounds of talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

One important aspect of the visit for the Soviet side is that India is the next chairman of the 97-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

## M-19 guerrilla group to suspend armed activities

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's most prominent leftist guerrilla group, the April 19 movement (M-19), has decided to suspend all armed activity from Monday, a group spokesman said.

Ramiro Lucio Escobar, a former guerrilla and representative of M-19 on a state commission for political reform, said in a radio interview Sunday that the decision had been made by the guerrilla command in the light of President Belisario Betancur's initiatives to restore peace.

Mr. Betancur came to power last month on a platform of national reconciliation and has since agreed to hold direct talks with guerrilla leaders on ending the violence which cost nearly 900 lives in 1981 alone.

"It has been decided to cease all military activities," Mr. Escobar said. M-19 had recently stepped up its attacks in several areas, particularly in the southeastern province of El Caqueta.

President Betancur said Sunday night that the military would be excluded from a peace com-

mission headed by former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo. He said the commanders of the army and the police force would be replaced by two retired army officers.

Next Tuesday the commission of senators and deputies starts work on unifying three different amnesty proposals before congress into a single law, a government spokesman said.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 leftist guerrillas are believed to be operating in Colombia, divided into five main groups.

Meanwhile, the founder of another leftist grouping, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), said on radio that his movement was willing to lay down arms if the government offered a wide-ranging and unconditional amnesty.

The M-19's most spectacular attack was on the embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogota in February, 1980, when a dozen foreign diplomats were held hostage for nearly two months.

## 'Give the Shah an injection to resolve the hostage crisis'

NEW YORK (R) — A former Iranian foreign minister once proposed ending the U.S. hostage crisis by having CIA agents kill the deposed Shah with a lethal injection, according to the man who served as President Jimmy Carter's chief of staff.

Hamilton Jordan said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Otbazadeh put the idea to him at a secret meeting in Europe on Feb. 16, 1980, three months after the U.S. embassy in Tehran was seized and 11 months before its 52 hostages were freed.

"It is easy," Mr. Jordan quotes Mr. Otbazadeh as saying in an extract from his memoirs appearing in Newsweek magazine. "You just have to kill the Shah."

The Shah, overthrown in February, 1979, had been in the United States for medical treatment, the reason for the seizure of the embassy, and was by this time

in Panama.

"I am very serious, Mr. Jordan," Mr. Otbazadeh was quoted as saying. "Perhaps the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) can give him an injection."

When Mr. Jordan ruled out the idea, Mr. Otbazadeh replied: "You asked me how to quickly resolve the crisis."

It had been known that Mr. Jordan met secretly with an Iranian leader during the crisis but the Iranian's identity was never disclosed.

Newsweek said Mr. Jordan agreed to name Mr. Otbazadeh only after he was executed by a firing squad last week for plotting to oust Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Jordan said he flew to Europe in disguise, looking "like a sleazy Latin businessman," for the meeting in the dining room of a private apartment.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
 ♠ 543  
 ♥ AKJ5  
 ♦ J52  
 ♣ 873

WEST EAST  
 ♠ J10872 ♠ Q96  
 ♥ 1063 ♥ Q742  
 ♦ 94 ♦ 10863  
 ♣ KJ2 ♣ A6

SOUTH  
 ♠ AK  
 ♥ 98  
 ♦ AKQ7  
 ♣ Q10954

The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
 2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
 Pass Pass  
 Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

If the average citizen sees spots before his eyes, he would be well advised to consult his optometrist. For the average bridge player, however, keeping spots before his eyes is simply sound advice.